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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SPRINKLE IP LAW GROUP				WANG, ALBERT C
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				ART UNIT
				PAPER NUMBER
				2115

DATE MAILED: 01/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/683,428	MOODY, WILLIAM H.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Albert Wang	2115

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 31,32,38-41,43,44,49-52 and 56-63 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 31,32,38-41,43,44,49-52 and 56-63 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to the amendment after non-final action filed November 7, 2005, in which new claim 63 is added.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claims 31, 32, 38-41, 43, 44, 49-52 and 56-62 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

3. Claims 31, 32, 43 and 44 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Independent claims 31 and 43 include the limitation “wherein the secondary component continues to operating if the first identifier is not compatible with the second identifier.”

Applicant argues that continued operation of both components, even when the secondary component is disabled with respect the primary component, is supported by the specification by referring specifically to the last sentence of paragraph 20 in the patent publication: “Otherwise, primary system 11 operates as if component 13 is unavailable to it.” This sentence only indicates that the primary component, not the secondary component, continues operating.

Applicant further argues that a component may “continue to operate and be utilized by other systems to which it is coupled, for example by a PCI bus.” Applicant does not elaborate how the specification or a PCI bus teaches coupling to other systems. Ordinarily, a PCI card is coupled to a motherboard comprising a CPU and PCI bus. If the secondary component were a PCI card, the only system it would be coupled to is the motherboard (via PCI slot on motherboard).

Claims 32 and 44 depend, respectively, on claims 31 and 43.

4. Claims 38-41, 49-52 and 56-62 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or 35 U.S.C. § 103 with U.S. Patent No. 6,661,236 (“Goers”) as the primary reference. Applicant has submitted Exhibit A under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 to show conception and diligence prior to effective date of the

Goers reference. Examiner has examined Exhibit A but found it to be severely lacking in evidence. The invention disclosure indicates that there are six pages, but pages 2 through 6 are missing. Page 1 does not describe a bus, an essential element of the claims. Furthermore, diligence has not been shown. See section 715.07 of the M.P.E.P.:

A general allegation that the invention was completed prior to the date of the reference is not sufficient. *Ex parte Saunders*, 1883 C.D. 23, 23 O.G. 1224 (Comm'r Pat. 1883). Similarly, a declaration by the inventor to the effect that his or her invention was conceived or reduced to practice prior to the reference date, without a statement of facts demonstrating the correctness of this conclusion, is insufficient to satisfy 37 CFR 1.131. 37 CFR 1.131(b) requires that original exhibits of drawings or records, or photocopies thereof, accompany and form part of the affidavit or declaration or their absence satisfactorily explained.

The affidavit or declaration and exhibits must clearly explain which facts or data applicant is relying on to show completion of his or her invention prior to the particular date. Vague and general statements in broad terms about what the exhibits describe along with a general assertion that the exhibits describe a reduction to practice "amounts essentially to mere pleading, unsupported by proof or a showing of facts" and, thus, does not satisfy the requirements of 37 CFR 1.131(b). *In re Borkowski*, 505 F.2d 713, 184 USPQ 29 (CCPA 1974). Applicant must give a clear explanation of the exhibits pointing out exactly what facts are established and relied on by applicant. 505 F.2d at 718-19, 184 USPQ at 33. See also *In re Harry*, 333 F.2d 920, 142 USPQ 164 (CCPA 1964) (Affidavit "asserts that facts exist but does not tell what they are or when they

The rejections of claims 31, 32, 38-41, 43, 44, 49-52 and 56-62 are reproduced below, in addition to the rejection of new claim 63, for the Applicant's convenience.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 31, 32, 43, 44 and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which

was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Contrary to the limitation in claims 31, 43 and 63 that the secondary component continues operating if the first identifier is not compatible with the second identifier, the specification teaches that the secondary component is disabled (fig. 3, disable module; paragraphs 22 and 27). Claims 43 and 44 depend, respectively, on claims 31 and 43.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 39 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Goers et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,661,236 (“Goers”).

As per claim 39, Goers teaches a method comprising:

providing a primary electronic component having a first identifier, wherein the first identifier includes branding information corresponding to the primary electronic component (fig. 1, base unit 1 and interface 3; col. 4, lines 1-4; col. 5, lines 56-67, signal processing means 12 inherently has first identifier in order to perform step 506);

providing a secondary electronic component having a second identifier stored therein, wherein the second identifier includes branding information corresponding to the secondary electronic component (fig. 1, pluggable electrical unit 2 with ROM 21);

coupling the secondary component to the primary component wherein coupling the secondary component to the primary component comprises coupling the secondary component to the primary component via a first interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the secondary component and the primary component during normal operation and via a second interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the *secondary component* and the primary component for the purposes of comparing the first identifier to the second identifier and wherein the second interconnect is an Inter-IC bus (fig. 1, via module bus 43" and identification bus 41"; col. 3, lines 61-67);

comparing the first identifier to the second identifier (fig. 2, step 506);

operating the primary component in conjunction with the secondary component if the first identifier is compatible with the second identifier (fig. 2, steps 507-510); and

operating the primary component without the secondary component if the first identifier is not compatible with the second identifier (fig. 2, steps 550-552).

As per claim 50, Goers teaches a system comprising:

a primary electronic component having a first identifier, wherein the first identifier includes branding information corresponding to the primary electronic component (fig. 1, base unit 1 and interface 3; col. 4, lines 1-4; col. 5, lines 56-67, signal processing means 12 inherently has first identifier in order to perform step 506); and

a secondary electronic component having a second identifier stored therein, wherein the second identifier includes branding information corresponding to the secondary electronic component, the secondary component is configured to be coupled to the primary component (fig. 1, pluggable electrical unit 2 with ROM 21), the primary component is configured to compare

the first identifier to the second identifier, the primary component is configured to enable operation in conjunction with the secondary component if the first identifier is compatible with the second identifier and operate without secondary component if the first identifier is not compatible with the second identifier (fig. 2, steps 506, 507-510 and 550-552; col. 6, lines 1-26), the secondary component to the primary component via a first interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the secondary component and the primary component during normal operation and via a second interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the *secondary component* and the primary component for the purposes of comparing the first identifier to the second identifier and wherein the second interconnect is an Inter-IC bus (fig. 1, via module bus 43" and identification bus 41" ; col. 3, lines 61-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 38, 48 and 56-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goers et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,661,236 ("Goers"), in view of Locker et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,477,603 ("Locker").

As per claim 38, Goers teaches a method comprising:

providing a primary electronic component having a first identifier, wherein the first identifier includes branding information corresponding to the primary electronic component (fig. 1, base unit 1 and interface 3; col. 4, lines 1-4; col. 5, lines 56-67, signal processing means 12 inherently has first identifier in order to perform step 506);

providing a secondary electronic component having a second identifier stored therein, wherein the second identifier includes branding information corresponding to the secondary electronic component (fig. 1, pluggable electrical unit 2 with ROM 21);

coupling the secondary component to the primary component wherein coupling the secondary component to the primary component comprises coupling the secondary component to the primary component via a first interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the secondary component and the primary component during normal operation and via a second interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the *secondary component* and the primary component for the purposes of comparing the first identifier to the second identifier (fig. 1, via module bus 43" and identification bus 41");

comparing the first identifier to the second identifier (fig. 2, step 506);

operating the primary component in conjunction with the secondary component if the first identifier is compatible with the second identifier (fig. 2, steps 507-510); and

operating the primary component without the secondary component if the first identifier is not compatible with the second identifier (fig. 2, steps 550-552).

However, Goers does not expressly teach that the first interconnect is a PCI bus. Locker teaches PCI as a well-known protocol for a module bus that is used in conjunction with an identification bus (figs 1-3, PCI Bus 208; col. 3, lines 27-37). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply Locker's PCI bus to Goers' first interconnect, as the PCI Specification is well-known in the art.

As per claim 48, Goers teaches a system comprising:

a primary electronic component having a first identifier, wherein the first identifier includes branding information corresponding to the primary electronic component (fig. 1, base unit 1 and interface 3; col. 4, lines 1-4; col. 5, lines 56-67, signal processing means 12 inherently has first identifier in order to perform step 506); and

a secondary electronic component having a second identifier stored therein, wherein the second identifier includes branding information corresponding to the secondary electronic component, the secondary component is configured to be coupled to the primary component (fig. 1, pluggable electrical unit 2 with ROM 21), the primary component is configured to compare the first identifier to the second identifier, the primary component is configured to enable operation in conjunction with the secondary component if the first identifier is compatible with the second identifier and operate without secondary component if the first identifier is not compatible with the second identifier (fig. 2, steps 506, 507-510 and 550-552; col. 6, lines 1-26), the secondary component to the primary component via a first interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the secondary component and the primary component during normal operation and via a second interconnect which is configured to transfer data between the *secondary component* and the primary component for the purposes of comparing the first identifier to the second identifier (fig. 1, via module bus 43" and identification bus 41").

However, Goers does not expressly teach that the first interconnect is a PCI bus. Locker teaches PCI as a well-known protocol for a module bus that is used in conjunction with an identification bus (figs 1-3, PCI Bus 208; col. 3, lines 27-37). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply Locker's PCI bus to Goers' first interconnect, as the PCI Specification is well-known in the art.

As per claim 56, Goers teaches an electrical component configured to have a secondary component coupled thereto (fig. 1, base unit 1 coupled to pluggable electrical unit 2), wherein the electrical component comprises:

a functional portion (fig. 1, power supply 11);

an interface configured to couple the functional portion to a secondary component (fig. 1, interface 3; col. 4, lines 1-4);

a first identifier includes branding information corresponding to the electrical component (col. 5, lines 56-67, signal processing means 12 inherently has first identifier in order to perform step 506); and

a comparator configured to receive a second identifier, including branding information corresponding to the second component, from the secondary component and to compare the first identifier to the second identifier, wherein the comparator is configured to enable operation in conjunction with the secondary component if the first identifier is compatible with the second identifier and operate without the secondary component if the first identifier is not compatible with the second identifier (fig. 1, signal processing 12; fig. 2, steps 506, 507-510 and 550-552; col. 5, lines 56-67; col. 6, lines 1-26).

Goers teaches a non-volatile memory for storing the second identifier (fig. 1, ROM 21; col. 3, lines 56-60), but does not expressly teach a counterpart non-volatile memory for storing the first identifier. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement such a counterpart non-volatile memory, so as to retain information in the electrical component.

While Goers teaches the interface comprises a first interconnect (fig. 1, module bus 43"), Goers does not expressly teach that the first interconnect is a PCI bus. Locker teaches PCI as a

well-known protocol for a module bus that is used in conjunction with an identification bus (figs 1-3, PCI Bus 208; col. 3, lines 27-37). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply Locker's PCI bus to Goers' first interconnect, as the PCI Specification is well-known in the art.

As per claim 57, Goers teaches a serial bus configured to be coupled to the secondary component, wherein the electrical component is configured to receive the second identifier via the serial bus (fig. 1, identification bus 41").

As per claim 58, Goers teaches the serial bus comprises an Inter-IC bus (col. 3, lines 61-67).

11. Claims 40, 41, 51 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goers et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,661,236 ("Goers"), as applied to claims 39 and 50 above, and further in view of SBS Implementers Forum, "System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification", Version 2.0, 3 August 2000 ("SBS").

As per claims 40 and 51, Goers does not expressly teach the first identifier and the second identifier are OEM identities. SBS teaches SMBus is based on Inter-IC protocol (sec. 1.1) and is used to check OEM identities (secs. 5.6.1 & 5.6.3.11-12). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply SBS's checking OEM identities to Goers' method and system, as checking OEM identities is standard procedure.

As per claims 41 and 52, SBS teaches comparing identifiers during boot-up (secs. 3.1.4.2 & 5.6.3.11-12).

12. Claims 59-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goers/Locker, as applied to claims 38 and 49 above, and further in view of SBS Implementers Forum, "System Management Bus (SMBus) Specification", Version 2.0, 3 August 2000 ("SBS").

As per claims 60 and 61, Goers does not expressly teach the first identifier and the second identifier are OEM identities. Locker teaches using an SMBus to check an identifier (fig. 3). SBS teaches SMBus is based on Inter-IC protocol (sec. 1.1) and is used to check OEM identities is standard procedure (secs. 5.6.1 & 5.6.3.11-12). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply SBS's checking OEM identities to Goers' method and system, as checking OEM identities is standard procedure.

As per claims 59 and 62, SBS teaches comparing identifiers during boot-up (secs. 3.1.4.2 & 5.6.3.11-12).

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

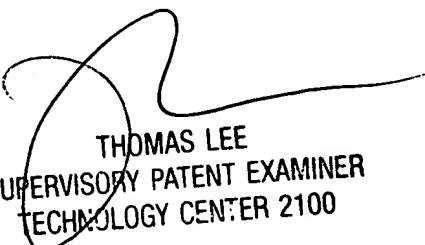
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14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Albert Wang whose telephone number is 571-272-3669. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 - 6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas C. Lee can be reached on 571-272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AW



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